




ANNUAL REPORT
On the Health of the
Pebworth Rural District
IN THE
County of Gloucester,
For the Year 1911.

BY
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Medical Officer of Health.

EVESHAM:



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To the Pebworth Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in furnishing you with my Annual Report on the Health, and Sanitary administration of your District for 1911.

In the memorandum issued to Medical Officers of Health by the Local Government Board, as to the preparation of their Annual Reports for the past year, it specifies under a number of headings, the subject matter which shall be dealt with in each case. Therefore for the convenience of the Board, I shall deal with them as enumerated therein.

A. Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The physical features, and general character of the District have been fully described in my Annual Reports for 1906 and 1910.

The social conditions and chief occupations have also been mentioned in the same Reports, and therefore require no repetition.

The amount of Poor-law Relief is quite consistent with the usual eleemosynary practices in other rural districts. Admissions to the Evesham Union Infirmary is resorted to where necessary on the recommendation of the Medical Practitioners of the district, through the medium of the Relieving Officer. Other forms of gratuitous medical relief are obtained at the Birmingham and Worcester Hospitals. At present there is no form of gratuitous relief for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The population of the District, from returns of the present Census, shows there has been an increase of 295 inhabitants since the previous one. According to the same returns there are 756 inhabited houses situated within the District, and there are 48 uninhabited houses. Overcrowding is not a common feature of this District.

B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.—Even under the most trying conditions of last summer, the supply of pure wholesome drinking water to all the

villages in the District was ample and sufficient for all purposes. As previously mentioned in former reports, Pebworth, Cow Honeybourne, Aston Somerville, and Hinton-on-the-Green obtain their water supply from the mains of the Evesham and Pebworth Villages' Water Scheme. A sample of this water has been forwarded every month to the County Analyst of Worcestershire for analysis, and it has always been found of excellent quality and fit for drinking purposes. Ashton-under-Hill, Aston Subedge, Saintbury, Weston Subedge, and Willersey derive their supply of water from springs situated on the hills above these villages. Samples of these supplies have also been subjected to analysis, and were found of good quality, and fit for drinking purposes. None of these waters have any plumbo solvent action.

Rivers and Streams.—At present there is entire absence of pollution of any river or stream in the District.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The defects which were pointed out in my last Annual Report, as existing at Aston Subedge are now in the process of rectification.

At Ashton-under-Hill, the surface water drains have been cleansed and placed in order during the year.

At Cow Honeybourne, several of the overflows from the dumb wells have now been diverted from the surface water drains. This action has improved the sanitary conditions of this village. The obnoxious effluvia complained of here apparently originated in the neighbouring Rural District of Evesham.

At Pebworth, the surface water drains were cleansed during the year. Also at Broad Marston a long strip of open surface water drain was repaired and cleansed.

Scavenging is carried on by each householder at their own expense, the refuse is utilised on the land by mixing it with other manure.

The total number of nuisances reported to the Council by the Sanitary Inspector were much less than for the preceding year. The number being only 57, against 117 for 1910. The total number of Statutory Notices served were 17. All the nuisances were abated without having the necessity of resorting to any legal proceedings.

Schools.—The Public Elementary Schools of the District were visited on several occasions during the year. In the course of my inspections, it occurred to me that the system of ventilation adopted for these schools were defective, and not in accordance with orthodox modern scientific principles. None of the class rooms in these schools can be flushed with pure fresh air from the outside, during the out-of-school hours of the scholars, because none of the windows in the class rooms have been constructed so as to open and shut from top to bottom. To have a window which opens and shuts in its entire length in a class room is of a vital and primary necessity. When it is open, it affords the simplest and the most effectual means of clearing a room from all stagnant and offensive atmosphere.

The hopper sash to a window, Tobin's tube, Sheringham's valves, and ventilating radiators, are all right for the purpose of giving ventilation during school hours. But when a thorough riddance of all the stagnant and vitiated air caused by the respiration of the scholars in these rooms is required, it can only be obtained by opening the windows. How any architect could possibly overlook these fundamental laws of health by submitting plans with closed windows to School Class Rooms is beyond my comprehension. I am of opinion that these gentlemen would be well employed by an elementary study of Chemistry and Physiology in their relation to Public Health. The dangers fraught to individuals who are compelled to breathe for several hours daily the vitiated and stagnant air produced in these class rooms is very palpable. Inspirations in atmospheres, which are vitiated and deficient in oxygen, cause illhealth and disease. Rickets is known to be caused in young children under such conditions. In older children throat troubles, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, &c., are commonly caused by breathing vitiated air, and these are very frequent complaints amongst school children. The dreaded scourge "Pulmonary Tuberculosis," is also encouraged by a deficiency of oxygen in the air we breathe, owing to a lowered state of vitality being produced, and consequently a less resistive power on the part of the body to withstand the attacking influence of Micro-organisms. In my own private practice I could recall to mind numerous instances of children who were in robust health prior to their days of compulsory school attendance in carelessly

ventilated class rooms. Not only do these defects in the ventilation of class rooms exist in this district, but I find them also in the neighbouring districts, and even the latest school built in the Borough of Evesham is without windows which open and shut from the top to the bottom.

Last September I made a Bacteriological investigation of the air in the class rooms of the Hinton-on-the-Green Elementary School. Besides the germs usually found in the atmosphere of rooms, to my astonishment there were present also in numerous quantities the *Bacillus Coli*, varieties of *Streptococci* and *Tetrads*. The improvements observed in the health of those children, who are so fortunate as to be educated in the types of open-air class rooms now in vogue, is not to be wondered at! The sanitary state of this school would improve from the adoption of the water carriage system of disposal of the excreta instead of the present arrangement. The supply of pure wholesome drinking water to all the Public Elementary Schools situated within your district is ample and constant.

The Public Elementary Schools closed during the year were as follows :—

Pebworth, from January 25th to February 13th, on account of Whooping Cough.

Aston Subedge, from April 3rd to April 13th, on account of Whooping Cough.

Hinton-on-the-Green, from September 11th to September 15th, for disinfection and cleansing because of Scarlet Fever. The period of closure was extended to the end of October, owing to the prevalence of this affection and Measles.

Pebworth, from November 20th to December 31st, owing to a serious outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the village. During the closure the school was very thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

Food.

(a) **Milk Supply.**—I find that the supply of milk produced in your district is wholesome and of good quality. During the Summer months it is excellent and unsurpassed; because all the milking cows are allowed to feed and rest in the open air on the fields. Still there is room, and not in a few instances, as I pointed out in my last Annual

Report for grooming and keeping the cows in a cleaner condition when housed during the winter months. Subsequent to my remarks last year respecting the form of Can which ought to be utilised in the conveyance of milk from the producer to the consumer, I observe that Dr. Collingridge, Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, strongly advocates the form of milk Cans suggested in my last Annual Report.

(b) Other Foods.—A new slaughter house has been registered at Weston Subedge and is found satisfactory.

The Bakehouses are lime-washed twice yearly, and are in a sanitary condition. I would however strongly impress on the retailers of bread, who do not use properly covered conveyances for carrying the bread about, to do so without delay. Because bread conveyed in open carts picks up the dust from the roads, which contains millions of disease germs.

(c) Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—These Acts are administered in the County of Gloucestershire by the Police, under the direction of the Chief Constable.

Housing.—The Officer appointed for the Inspection of the District (under the Inspection of District Regulations of September, 1910), pursuant to the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, is your Sanitary Inspector.

I gather from his Report that no particular Parishes, or Villages were selected for inspection, but 52 of the worst class of labourers' dwellings situated in your District were formally inspected by him during the year under observation. Out of that number, 41 exhibited defects of a more or less unhealthy nature. Of the total number inspected only 29 appeared actually unfit for human habitation. Therefore taking into consideration, that he had in the first instance selected the worst possible kind of dwellings he could find for his inspection, the percentage of the unhealthy dwellings in your District is an exceptionally low one, as compared with other Rural Districts. By far the majority of the artisans' and labourers' dwellings are comparatively new and have healthy surroundings. There are just a few houses scattered here and there over the district of the older village picturesque type. But these have clean healthy surroundings, with acres of open spaces around them.

At present there does not appear to be any lack of accommodation for labourers' dwellings, and no application has been received for the erection of new workmen's lodgings.

C. Sanitary Administration of the District.

The work done by the Sanitary Inspector during the year is appended to my Report in a tabulated form. It will be seen that he inspected periodically, 29 Dairies and Cowsheds, 5 Bakehouses, 1 Slaughterhouse, 16 Workshops, and 39 Residences of Outworkers, *i.e.*, Gloveresses. The number of nuisances reported to the Council by him were 57, and of these 51 were abated. He disinfected 17 houses owing to the occurrence of Scarlet Fever, and also 2 Public Elementary Schools for the same cause.

The administration of the Hospital for the reception of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurring in the district is carried out by a Joint Committee. This Joint Hospital Committee is composed of members selected by this District Council, together with the Borough of Evesham Council, and also the Evesham Rural District Council. Under normal conditions the accommodation in this Joint Hospital is fairly satisfactory. There is sufficient cubic space in the Scarlet Fever Block for eight beds, *i.e.*, four beds in each ward on either side of the Nurse's room. The block, which was originally intended for the convalescents, is also used for Scarlet Fever cases, and this has sufficient cubic space for two beds in one ward, and three beds in another ward. The plan of ventilating these wards is wrong, and the draughts set up in them is terrific. A slight alteration of these wards on modern plans would benefit the cases treated there.

The Block, in which cases of Diphtheria are treated, is constructed of corrugated iron lined with match boarding. It is heated by stoves inside, and if a fire broke out in this building, the results would be appalling.

An efficient "Observation Ward" is in course of construction, and will soon be ready for use. This is also built of corrugated iron, but the internal lining is of a non-inflammable nature, and the risks which are attached to this ward from combustion are no greater than to a brick construction.

Acting last May on the instructions of R.W. Johnstone, Esq.,

M.D., Local Government Board Inspector, I tested the Reck's Steam Disinfector belonging to this Joint Infectious Hospital. As the result of my test I found that the said apparatus had no lethal action on the Bacillus of Diphtheria, or the Bacillus of Typhoid Fever, under the usual conditions.

There are no Local Acts in respect of this district. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, part iii, has been adopted, and also the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, as well. Bye-laws are in force in relation to Nuisances, New Streets, and Buildings (Modified Rural), Slaughter-houses (for 3 parishes), and also the Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shop Orders.

The Chemical and Bacteriological work done during the year for this district was on the Water supply by the Public Analyst and Bacteriologist for the County of Worcester, as previously mentioned in this Report. Also a Bacteriological investigation of the air in the classrooms of the Public Elementary School at Hinton-on-the-Green was carried out by myself.

D. Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Disease.

Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough were the only two diseases which threatened to invade the District in an epidemic form. Early in the year cases of Scarlet Fever were reported from Hinton-on-the-Green, which were removed to the Joint Infectious Hospital. The first case reported originated from a pre-existing case in 1909. Nearly all the other cases were "return cases," the cause of which I attribute to the inefficient action of the Disinfector at the Joint Infectious Sanatorium, where their bedding and articles of clothing were disinfected. It was not until the Public Elementary School had been closed that fresh cases ceased to appear.

The other Parish of the District which was seriously threatened with an outbreak of Scarlet Fever was Pebworth, including the hamlet of Broad Marston.

On November 17th, I received a communication from the Head Teacher of the Pebworth Public Elementary Schools, stating that the hands of some of the children attending the school were peeling freely. I visited and examined the children mentioned in his letter at once, and

found they were in the desquamative stage of Scarlet Fever. Their homes were at Broad Marston, and on making enquiries there, I traced the source of the infection to having originated from an aunt of the two first cases which happened in this locality. It appears she had come home from service at Welford suffering from a sore throat and slight rash, and stayed during her incapacity with her sister. The children of the house where she was employed had suffered from Scarlet Fever. On investigation, I found there were also children in Pebworth itself suffering from Scarlet Fever in a more or less mild form. These latter had been in contact with the former cases at school. The school was immediately closed, disinfected, and thoroughly cleansed. At this time it was not possible to remove any cases to the Evesham Joint Isolation Hospital, because this institution was temporarily closed on account of an outbreak of measles amongst the patients. Instructions were also given to the parents of the infected children not to allow any contact whatsoever with other healthy children.

Later on, November 25th, I received another communication from the M.O.H. of Winchcombe saying that a lad had left his district contrary to his instructions, and had gone to Broad Marston with the intention of working at a large dairy farm. I went there immediately and found this boy had actually taken lodgings at the house of the carter of this dairy farm, from where milk is sent to the Metropolis. I had him removed from there forthwith, and placed him in quarantine at the cottage of an elderly couple until the desquamation had practically finished. Subsequently he was conveyed to the Joint Isolation Hospital until quite well. The above mentioned administrative action for restraining the spread of this disease resulted in no more fresh cases being either seen or reported.

During the year 26 cases were notified, and the places of their occurrence will be seen in Table II. One case of Puerperal Fever was notified from Pebworth. The source of the infection I traced to a putrid and stagnant pool close to the door of the sufferer's cottage. The nuisance was abated by cleaning the pool and filling it up with stone and gravel.

E. Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.

Fortunately this disease is not very prevalent in this district,

and only one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified to me during the year. Although, I observe from the Return of Deaths, that 5 cases were registered during the year. There is no Sanatorium accommodation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis in this district.

F. Investigation of other Diseases.

Although last summer was a most trying season for infant life, only one death has been registered as having succumbed to Infantile Diarrhœa. I attribute the great freedom of this district from Epidemic Diarrhœa amongst infants, firstly, to be due to the excellent quality of the drinking water, and secondly, to the good quality of the milk produced. Infantile diarrhœa is most prevalent in large towns, but I know of some rural districts where the water supply is bad to have been severely attacked by this disease.

There has been no excess of any particular class of non-infectious disease during the past year.

G. Means of Preventing Mortality in Childbirth and in Infancy.

Your Sanitary Authority is not the authority under the Midwives' Act, 1902, consequently the operations of this Act are administered through the County Council for Gloucestershire.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not yet been adopted by the above-named County Council. In order to aid in the prevention of infant mortality, its early adoption by the County Council would be more advantageous than otherwise. It has already been adopted in the neighbouring County of Worcester.

H. Vital Statistics of the District.

The only information I have received respecting Column 8 of Table I has been obtained from the Death returns of the Local Registrars of Births and Deaths. Similarly, I have no information to hand with regard to any births belonging to another district which have been registered in this district, therefore the uncorrected number of Births in Column 3 is the same number as the nett number of Births in Column 4.

Under the heading of transferable deaths I have received 11 slips, but this does not represent the total number of deaths belonging to this district which have been registered outside. Because one death from Childswickham took place at the Evesham Joint Hospital, and also another death took place at the Cottage Hospital, neither of which were included in the slips.

Reference to Table I Column 2 shows the Infantile Mortality in the district to be extremely high and much above the average. Without a doubt under such conditions, an adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, by the County Administrative Body as previously stated, would materially help to mitigate this evil. It will be observed by a perusal of Table III, that by far the greatest number of deaths in the district were under one year of age, and above 45 years.

A Report by your Sanitary Inspector is appended to my Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. GORDON EVANS, M.D., D.P.H. (Oxon.)

February 19th, 1912.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

I beg to present to you my Annual Report for 1911.

Housing.

Under the Housing Acts there have been 52 houses inspected. Although this is not a large number, the amount of work required to be carried out to these houses has needed so many re-inspections that a good deal of time has been spent. Of the 52 houses 41 were defective, 29 of these were unfit for habitation and in each case notices were served. No Closing Orders were issued, as the work required to render the houses habitable was carried out in most cases upon receipt of a "preliminary" notice.

Your Council, naturally, do not wish to deal too severely with the property owners as the closing of houses would create a dearth in the district, there being barely sufficient houses now. Several cottages at Pebworth are to be closed as they are not worth repairing, and the owner wishes them closed. I foresee difficulty in housing accommodation unless building operations are commenced in or near Pebworth, and the Council will have to exercise their powers under the Acts for the erection of cottages.

Three new houses have been erected during the year, and 7 cases of overcrowding dealt with.

Sewerage and Drainage.

During 1911 the various "Sewer Ditches" in your district have been cleansed and made as satisfactory as possible. At Aston Subedge 180 yards of such ditches are being covered in by 9in. glazed pipes properly jointed, and this will no doubt be a big improvement for this village.

Fifteen house drains have been laid or re-laid, 12 cleansed, trapped, or ventilated, 14 water closets, earth closets, pail closets, or improved privies constructed, 7 privies repaired, and 4 W.C's. newly supplied with flushing cisterns.

Water Supply.

No alterations have been made to any of your water supplies during the year. I was instructed to obtain samples for Bacterial and Chemical analysis from time to time from each supply, and without exception the water in each village proved of excellent quality. Although the summer was very trying for all springs there was no shortage in any village upon this account. At Ashton-under-Hill, owing to a big leakage, a shortage occurred but was remedied. Four new connections were made to the various supplies.

Slaughter-houses and Food Supply.

There is only one registered slaughter-house in your district, and this is kept in a satisfactory condition. I have inspected it from time to time and have always found the meat there and at the butcher's shop to be of excellent quality. I have arranged with the slaughterer to communicate with me without delay should he find any meat of suspicious quality.

Workshops.

There are no factories in your district. The 16 workshops are well looked after, and the 60 outworkers' premises are satisfactorily kept. The work carried out by these outworkers is glovemaking, and the amount done is small, the employment being intermittent. The bakehouses are kept limewashed regularly, and these and the workshops are inspected half-yearly.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 29 Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops upon the register and these are visited half-yearly. Generally speaking they are well kept and the Orders and Regulations are enforced. The drainage of the yards appears to be the greatest difficulty as they are low lying, and it is almost impossible to get the water away. The anomaly of the tenants being responsible under the orders for the Cowsheds and

Dairies proves a great hardship, as when the orders are enforced we have had people give up the trade altogether rather than spend money upon his landlord's premises.

I append the usual Tabular Summary of Sanitary Work completed.

E. HOLLOWAY, Cert. S.I. Exm. Brd. (Lnd.)

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

Table 1.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years.

Year.	Pop'lacion estimated to middle of each year.	Uncorrected Number.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
			Nett.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.		
									Number.	Rate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	11	12	13
1906	} 2944		84	28.5	35	11.6			2	22	35	11.6	
1907			81	28.0	36	12.5		1	7	86	37	12.5	
1908			88	29.8	35	12.9		3	10	115	38	12.9	
1909			69	23.4	29	9.8		7	2	22	37	12.4	
1910			79	26.8	41	14.2		8	6	75	49	16.6	
1911	3239	78	78	24.08	46	14.1	2	13	11	141	57	17.5	

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water).

16,701

Total population at all ages, 3,239
Number of inhabited houses, 756
Average number of persons per house 4.2

At Census of
1911.

Table II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality. (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.							Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At Ages.—Years.								Ashton- under- Hill	Aston Somerville	Childswick- ham	Honey- bourne	Hinton-on- the-Green	Pebworth	Aston and Weston		Subedge
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards									
Smallpox	...																20
Cholera	...																
Diphtheria (including Croup)	...																
Erysipelas	...	1			1								1				
Scarlet Fever	...	26	6	16	3	1				2	1		16	7			
Typhus Fever	...																
Enteric Fever	...																
Relapsing Fever	...																
Continued Fever	...																
Puerperal Fever	...	1				1								1			
Plague	...																
Under Tuberculosis Regula- tions, 1908	...	1				1				1							
Phthisis { Under Tuberculosis Regula- tions, 1911	...																
Others	...																
Totals	...	29	6	16	4	3				3	1		17	8			

Isolation Hospital : Evesham Joint Hospital. Total available Beds, 29. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 29 Children.

Table III.
Causes of and Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).							
		All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	5 and under 15 Y'rs	15 and under 25 Y'rs	25 and under 45 Y'rs	45 and under 65 Y'rs	65 and up-wards
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Causes	Certified (c) Uncertified	56 1	10 1	1	3	2	4	16	20
Enteric Fever	...								
Smallpox	...								
Measles	...	1			1				
Scarlet Fever	...	1			1				
Whooping Cough	...	4	4						
Diphtheria and Croup.	...								
See note (d)	...								
Influenza	...								
Erysipelas	...								
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...								
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	5	1			1		3	
Tuberculous Meningitis.	...								
See note (e)	...	2	1	1					
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	1	1						
Rheumatic Fever	...								
Cancer, malignant disease	...								
See note (f)	...	2						2	
Bronchitis	...	5						1	4
Broncho-Pneumonia	...								
Pneumonia (all other forms)	...	3			1	1		1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...								
Diarrhœa and Enteritis.	...								
(See note (g)	...	2	1						1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1				1			
Alcoholism. See note (h)	...	1						1	
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	1							1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	3						2	1
Puerperal Fever. See note (i)	...								
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...								
Debility and Marasmus.	...								
See note (j)	...	3	3						
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...								
Suicides	...	2						2	
Insanity	...	2							2
Other Defined Diseases...	...	18					3	4	11
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	...								

There is no Public Institution in this District.

There is no Public Institution in this District.

Table IV.
Infant Mortality.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Tot'l Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	{ Certified	...	1	1	2	3	3	2		10
	{ Uncertified	...							1	1
Smallpox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Diphtheria and Croup										
Whooping-cough				1	1	1	1	1		4
Diarrhœa							1			1
Enteritis										
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculous (<i>b</i>)							1			1
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Congenital Malformations (<i>c</i>)										
Premature Birth										
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			1		1	2				3
Atelectasis										
Injury at Birth										
Erysipelas										
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)										
Convulsions							1	1		2
Gastritis										
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis										
Pneumonia (all forms)										
Suffocation, overlying										
Other Causes										

Nett Births in the year : Legitimate, 78 ; Illegitimate, 5. Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 10 ; Illegitimate Infants, 1.

Tabular Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Work for the Year ending December 31st, 1911.

6. Infectious Diseases.	5.—General.	4.—Numbers Inspected of each of the following	3. Sewage and Drainage.	2. Water Supply.	Housing, Town, &c., Planning Act Regulations, 1910.	I.—Housing.		
						(a) Number of Plans for New Houses approved ...	2	
						(b) Number of Houses built ...	3	
						(c) Number of Houses for which Water Certificates were granted ...	3	
						(d) Approximate Number of Houses in the District ...	803	
						(1) Number of Houses inspected ...	52	
						(2) Number of Houses with Defects for which notices were necessary ...	41	
						(3) Number of Houses for which Notices were served ...	35	
						Under other Sections of Public Health Acts ...	7	Remedied 7
						(4) Number of Houses Unfit for Habitation ...	29	Made Habitable 21
						(5) Number of Closing Orders ...	—	Houses affected —
						(6) Number of Demolition Orders ...	—	—
						(e) Number of cases of Overcrowding reported ...	7	Number abated 6
						(f) Number of Houses Cleansed on notice ...	12	
						Number of New Connections with Public Supply	4	
						Number of Wells Sunk, or improved sources of supply provided ...	0	
						Drains Laid or Relaid ...	15	
						Cleansed, Trapped or Ventilated ...	12	
						Number of W.C.'s newly supplied with flushing cisterns ...	4	
						Number of Water Closets, Earth Closets, Pail Closets or Improved Privies constructed ...	14	
						Number of Privies Repaired, &c, ...	7	
						Slaughter Houses ...	No. on Reg. 1	No. Inspect'd 1
						Bakehouses ...	5	5
						Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops ...	29	29
						Workshops ...	16	16
						Residences of Out-workers ...	60	39
						(a) Total Number of Inspections made ...	224	
						Nuisances reported ...	57	
						Swine ...	1	
						(b) Total number of Nuisances abated ...	55	
						(c) Total number of Preliminary Notices served and Letters written ...	103	
						(d) Total number of Statutory Notices served ...	17	
						(e) Total number of Summonses taken out ...	—	
						(f) Total number of Convictions ...	—	
						(g) Total number of Letters received ...	91	
						(a) Number of Cases Visited and reported on ...	24	
						(b) Number of Houses in which cases occurred ...	15	
						(c) Number of Houses Disinfected ...	17	
						(d) Methods of Disinfection used ...	Formalin, Vapour and Spraying	

(Signed) **E. HOLLOWAY**, Cert. S.I. Exam. Brd. (Lond.),

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.